

# Amyloid Plaques Associated with Alzheimer's Disease as Neutrino-to-Electron Conversion Mechanisms Useful for Data Collection

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## Introduction

One limiting factor in the human neurological capability to convert information transferred in the form of neutrinos into coherent electrical signals is the quantity of proteins in the brain which are suited to this task. This publication explores the rather extraordinary possibility of using the natural quantum connections between close family members (and particularly when one or more have Alzheimer's Disease) in order to extract patterns of electrical signals from within closed amyloid plaques which are inaccessible to the mind of the dementia patient but which may be accessible via a quantum link to the close family member.

## Abstract

Not to be confused with BECs, these plaques do involve large clusters of proteins, much larger than BECs, and they have the unfortunate quality of denying a sufferer access to their own memories (literally made of those very misfolded, tangled proteins.) Extraction, by the way, in this case refers to the ability to utilize amplifier neurons to snatch transmitted electromagnetic output of a brain of another person as their thoughts, including those too low in voltage for them to be consciously aware of them, are passed through their own primary motor cortex resulting in a mirror-neuron reaction where people with entirely different brain structures can still understand through extra-sensory perception that, for example, someone is looking at the back of their head.

It would seem that if someone with what is sometimes termed a Remove Viewing capability spent a lot of time around a person with pre-dementia prior to the establishment of plaques, if any entangled molecules of any sort were mixed up in those tangles, the tangles would, in my view, serve the task of allowing these ultrafaint impressions of the future in the form of individual electrons to accumulate and sit in what are essentially biological electron traps wherein the pattern of data may be perfectly preserved. The plaques, although they wreak havoc on the memory of the affected individual, have the incidental benefit for the "extractor" of perfectly preserving quantum data. The dementia patient is thus totally unaware of the information flowing through them like a conduit.

## Conclusion

The ability to routinely access future information particularly of a scientific flavor would give any nation that develops the capability a non-trivial advantage. These efforts can involve human precognitives or can focus upon artificial means of achieving similar objectives.